



Holywell Urban District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Public Health Inspector

1965

HOLYWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Town Hall,
Holywell.

Medical Officer of Health - to 5th July, 1965.

Dr. D.J. Fraser, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Town Hall,
Mold.
Tel : Mold 176

Medical Officer of Health - from 5th July, 1965.

Dr. D.P.W. Roberts, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.,
2, Edward Henry Street,
Rhyl.
Tel : Rhyl 1450

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HOLYWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

We have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1965.

On the 5th July, 1965, Dr. D.J. Fraser became the Medical Officer of Health for the eastern District Councils in Flintshire and Dr. D.P.W. Roberts took over the duties of Medical Officer of Health.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population at mid-year 1965, was 8,580, this is an increase of 20 over 1964.

There were 172 live births which gives a crude local birth-rate of 20 per 1,000 population which compares favourably with the birth-rate for England and Wales of 18.1 and there was one infant death during the year which gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 5.8 per 1,000 live-births which compares very well with the national rate of 19.0.

There were 11 illegitimate births in the Urban District which gives an illegitimacy rate of 6.4 per 1,000 live-births.

During the year there were 118 deaths, which gives a local death rate of 13.7 per 1,000 population and when adjusted for the higher proportion of old people, in the local population the death rate was 10.2 per 1,000 of the population which compares with the national average of 11.5.

There were 59 deaths due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system, 16 deaths were due to cancer of which 6 were cancer of the lung. Cancer of the lung is the most common site of cancer in men and the incidence of this disease will continue to increase until cigarette smoking and atmospheric pollution are reduced.

It is gratifying to see that only one case of tuberculosis has been notified during the year.

There were 6 deaths due to influenza mainly in old people and this is often a terminal illness.

There were 26 cases of measles, 11 cases of whooping cough and 5 cases of scarlet fever notified during the year. Five cases of food poisoning were also notified and each case investigated failed to reveal the source of the infection.

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Rapid strides were made during 1965 in the slum clearance programme and 87 houses were made the subjects of demolition orders, closing orders and clearance areas and the occupants re-housed in modern council dwellings. Even greater strides could have been achieved if the builders on the Pen-y-Maes Estate had kept pace with the scheduled programme. As will be seen from the text of this report the present slum clearance programme involves 138 houses and it is hoped to deal with these properties by the end of 1967, provided the Council's building plan proceeds as scheduled. It is planned to build 300 houses on the Pen-y-Maes Estate together with approximately 160 flats and dwellings in other areas of the town and the Council are to be congratulated on the way they have tackled this very serious problem in such a short space of time.

The movement of families from slum properties often presents social problems especially the disruption causing the severing with schools, families and neighbours. This particularly affects elderly people who often have not the health and strength necessary to make the move; nevertheless the Council is sympathetic to their wishes and tries to meet with their requests within reason.

We are pleased to say that there are only 20 pail closets in the Urban District and these will soon be replaced by modern sanitation.

The Council are very mindful of the very unsatisfactory sewage disposal system and that crude sewage is being discharged untreated into the Dee Estuary. The Council have instructed Consulting Engineers to design a scheme for a sewage disposal works. It is hoped that a start will be made within the next 18 months to 2 years, provided no unforeseen delays occur.

In the summer of 1965, a fire occurred on the private tip used for the disposal of waste petroleum products and the fumes arising caused considerable annoyance to the near-by houses mainly in an adjacent Authority. The fire was eventually controlled by tipping soil on the area but nevertheless continues to smoulder and is a constant source of anxiety to the department. The owners of this tip deposited these materials without consulting the Urban District Officials and continued to do so for some time before formal action could be taken under the Town and Country Planning Acts to end this practice. Furthermore the tipping was not carried out in a proper manner and this may well have contributed to the subsequent fires. We would like to see a better arrangement between Authorities in the restriction of tipping so that such practices can be stopped forthwith.

In the report mention is made of the two brucella infections in milking cows and the action taken, and we consider that it is imperative that pasteurisation of milk is essential until the disease is eradicated from the milking herds.

In conclusion we wish to thank the Council and your Officers for their assistance, which was so readily given throughout the year.

We remain, Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servants,

D.J. Fraser.

D.P.W. Roberts.

Medical Officers of Health.

Rapid strides were made during 1965 in the slum clearance programme and 87 houses were made the subjects of demolition orders, clearing orders and clearance orders and the programme is planned to be continued in the 1966-67 financial year. It is hoped that the programme will be completed by the end of 1967. It is planned to build 100 houses on the 1966-67 financial year together with approximately 100 flats and dwellings in other areas of the town and the Council are to be concentrated on the way they have tackled this very serious problem in such a short space of time.

The movement of families from slum properties often presents social problems especially the disruption coming the moving with schools, families and neighbours. This particularly affects elderly people who often have not the health and strength necessary to make the move. Nevertheless the Council is sympathetic to their wishes and tries to meet with their requests in this regard.

We are pleased to say that there are only 50 full houses in the Urban District and these will soon be replaced by modern semi-detached.

The Council are very grateful of the very unsatisfactory sewage disposal system and that some sewage is being discharged untreated into the sea. The Council have instructed Consulting Engineers to design a scheme for a sewage disposal works. It is hoped that a start will be made within the next 12 months to 2 years, provided no unforeseen delays occur.

In the summer of 1965, a fire occurred on the private tip used for the disposal of waste petroleum products and the flames caused considerable damage to the nearby houses which in an adjacent authority. The fire was eventually controlled by tipping soil on the area but nevertheless remains a menace and is a constant source of anxiety to the community. The Council of this tip deposited there materials without consulting the Urban District Council and estimated to be so for some time before formal action could be taken under the Town and Country Planning Act to end this practice. Furthermore the tipping was not carried out in a proper manner and this may well have contributed to the subsequent fire. We would like to see a better arrangement between authorities in the restriction of tipping so that such practices can be stopped forthwith.

In the report section is made of the two bacterial infections in milk and the action taken, and we consider that it is imperative that restriction of milk is essential until the disease is eradicated from the milking herds.

In conclusion we wish to thank the Council and your officers for their assistance, which was so readily given throughout the year.

We remain, Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

Yours Obedient Servants,

D. J. Proger.

I. E. Roberts.

Medical Officers of Health.

Vital Statistics, 1965

Population : Registrar General's Estimate at Mid-Year, 1965	8,580
Census 1961	8,459
Live Births -	
Number	172
Rate per 1,000 population	20
Adjusted local birth rate	19.4
National birth rate	18.1
Illegitimate Live Births	11
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	6.4
Still-births -	
Number	5
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	26
National still-birth rate	15.7
Total live and still births	177
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)	1
	(under one week of age)
Infant Mortality Rate -	
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	5.8
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	Nil
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	200
National Infant Mortality Rate	19.0
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	5.8
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births)	34
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	Nil
Number of deaths	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	Nil
Deaths (from all causes)	118
Local death rate crude	13.7
Adjusted local death rate	10.2
National death rate	11.5

Final Statistics, 1962

Population : Registrar General's Estimate at Mid-Year, 1962

8,530

Census 1961

as shown -

175

Number

20

Rate per 1,000 population

12.4

Adjusted local birth rate

10.1

National birth rate

11

Estimated live births

6.4

Estimated live births per cent of total live births

Still-born -

2

Number

26

Rate per 1,000 total live and still-born

12.7

National still-born rate

17.7

Total live and still-born

1

Infant Deaths (Deaths under one year)

(under one year of age)

Infant Mortality Rate -

2.8

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births

12.1

Estimated infant deaths per 1,000 live births

10.0

Estimated infant deaths per 1,000 live births

10.0

National Infant Mortality Rate

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under one week per 1,000 total

2.8

live births)

Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-borns and deaths under one week

26

combined per 1,000 total live and still-

births)

11.1

National Mortality (including abortion)

11.1

Number of deaths

11.1

Rate per 1,000 total live and still-born

10.0

Deaths (per 1,000 live)

12.7

Local death rate crude

10.0

Adjusted local death rate

11.2

National death rate

ANNUAL REPORT, 1965

SECTION A.

Social Conditions Including Chief Industries.

There has been no change in conditions during the year. Employment within the Urban District is provided mainly in paper works, woollen and other textile works and in artificial silk works. Many residents work in neighbouring districts at steel works, quarrying, coal mining and distributive trades. Holywell is the market town for a large rural area.

Area in acres - 2,428 - Statutory acres.

Population -- Census 1951 - 8,196. 1961 - 8,459.	Mid-year 1965 - 8,580
	Mid-year 1964 - 8,560
Population (Registrar General's Estimate)	Mid-year 1963 - 8,470
	Mid-year 1962 - 8,470
	Mid-year 1961 - 8,400
	Mid-year 1960 - 8,360

Number of inhabited houses - 2571

Rateable Value - £409,526

Product of Penny Rate - £1618

Vital Statistics

These are presented in tabular form. For purposes of comparison, figures for last year are given, and where appropriate, the rates for England and Wales as a whole are also given.

TABLE 1 BIRTHS

LIVE-BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	83	78	161
Illegitimate	4	7	11
Total	87	85	172

Live-Birth Rate per 1,000 population.

1965 - 20.54
1964 - 19.62
1963 - 20.54
1962 - 21.72
1961 - 20.59
1960 - 17.94
1959 - 19.35

England and Wales

Live-Birth Rate per 1,000 population.
1965 (Provisional) - 18.1

The birth rate was higher in 1965 compared with 1964 and is above the national rate. 172 live-births occurred compared with 168 in 1964. There were 11 illegitimate births, compared with 9 in 1964, and 11 in 1963.

The Registrar General's Comparability Factor being 0.97, the corrected Birth Rate is therefore 19.4 per 1,000.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1965

SECTION A.

Total Conditions Including Civil Industries

There has been no change in conditions during the year. Employment within the Urban District is provided mainly in paper works, woollen and other textile works and in electrical and other works. Many residents work in neighbouring districts at steel works, engineering, coal mining and distributive trades. Holywell is the nearest town for a large retail centre.

Free in acres - 2,428 - Statutory acres.

Population - Census 1951 - 11,196. 1961 - 8,452.
 Population (Registrar General's Estimate)
 Mid-year 1965 - 8,280
 Mid-year 1964 - 8,260
 Mid-year 1963 - 8,470
 Mid-year 1962 - 8,470
 Mid-year 1961 - 8,400
 Mid-year 1960 - 8,360

Number of inhabited houses - 2571

Rateable Value - 2809,526

Product of Penny Rate - 11612

Other Statistics

These are presented in tabular form. For purposes of comparison, figures for last year are given, and where appropriate, the rates for England and Wales as a whole are also given.

TABLE 1. BIRTHS

LIVE-BIRTHS

	Wales	England	Total
Estimated	87	78	161
Unregistered	4	7	11
Total	87	85	172

Live-Birth Rate per 1,000 population.

1965 - 20.54
 1964 - 19.62
 1963 - 20.54
 1962 - 21.72
 1961 - 20.22
 1960 - 17.94
 1959 - 19.32

Live-Birth Rate per 1,000 population.
 1965 (Provisional) - 18.1

England and Wales

The birth rate was higher in 1965 compared with 1964 and is above the national rate. 172 live-births occurred compared with 168 in 1964. There were 11 illegitimate births, compared with 9 in 1964, and 11 in 1965.

The Registrar General's Comparability Factor being 0.97, the corrected birth rate is therefore 19.4 per 1,000.

TABLE 11. STILL-BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Totals
Legitimate	2	3	5
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	2	3	5

Still-Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births.

1965 - 26.
 1964 - 23.25
 1963 - 5.71
 1962 - 21.27
 1961 - 11.42
 1960 - 19.60
 1959 - 12.26

Still-Birth Rate per 1,000 Population.

1965 - 0.58
 1964 - 0.57
 1963 - 0.11
 1962 - 0.47
 1961 - 0.23
 1960 - 0.35
 1959 - 0.24

England and Wales, Still-Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still-births.

1965 - 15.7

There were five still-births in the Holywell Urban area in 1965, compared with four in 1963 and four in 1962.

TABLE III. DEATHS (GENERAL) RATE

	Males	Females	Total
1965	52	66	118
1964	57	45	102
1963	61	68	129
1962	80	66	146
All Ages (All Causes) 1961	54	68	122
1960	56	63	119
1959	64	49	113
1958	53	41	94

Death Rate per 1,000 Population

England and Wales, Death Rate per 1,000
Population

1965 - 13.7	1965 - 11.5
1964 - 11.92	1964 - 11.3
1963 - 15.23	1963 - 12.2
1962 - 17.23	1962 - 11.9
1961 - 14.52	1961 - 12.0
1960 - 14.23	1960 - 11.5
1959 - 13.58	1959 - 11.6

The crude death rate has risen but the local adjusted death rate of 10.2 is lower than the national average of 18.1. There were 118 deaths, compared with 102 in 1964.

TABLE IV. DEATHS (GENERAL) ANALYSIS

<u>Causes of Death</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea.	-	-	-
Diabetes.	2	1	3
Tuberculosis - respiratory.	-	-	-
Tuberculosis - other.	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm Stomach.	1	2	3
Malignant Neoplasm Lung Bronchus.	6	-	6
Malignant Neoplasm Breast.	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm Uterus.	-	-	-
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms.	3	2	5
Hypertension with heart disease.	1	-	1
Coronary disease, angina.	12	6	18
Vascular lesions of nervous system.	9	21	30
Other heart diseases.	2	3	5
Other circulatory diseases.	-	5	5
Other respiratory diseases.	-	-	-
Bronchitis.	3	2	5
Ulcer stomach and duodenum.	1	1	2
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	6	10	16
Accidents (motor).	2	2	4
Suicide.	-	-	-
Congenital malformations.	-	-	-
Pneumonia.	-	4	4
Other Accidents.	-	-	-
Leukaemia, aleukaemia.	-	1	1
Hyperplasia Prostate.	1	-	1
Influenza.	2	3	5
Other infective and parasitic diseases.	1	-	1
Syphilitic disease.	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	2	2
	52	66	118

It will be seen from this table that 59 deaths were due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system. Sixteen deaths were due to cancer in one form or another, a fall of 2 on previous years. No deaths from Tuberculosis. There were no deaths from Diphtheria Whooping Cough, Meningitis, Poliomyelitis or Measles. Pneumonia accounted for 4 deaths. There were 4 deaths due to motor accidents. Three deaths were due to Influenza. Lung cancer caused 6 deaths, compared with 3 in 1964 and 3 in 1963.

TABLE V. DEATHS (ASSOCIATED WITH PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH).

There were once more no deaths from those causes.

TABLE VI. DEATHS (INFANTILE) i.e. INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OLD

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	1	1
Total	-	1	1

TABLE VI. (A) DEATHS (NEO-NATAL) UNDER FOUR WEEKS

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	1	1
Total	-	1	1

TABLE VI. (B) DEATHS (EARLY NEO-NATAL) UNDER ONE WEEK

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	1	1
Total	-	1	1

Infantile Death-Rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births.

1965 - nil
 1964 - nil
 1963 - 35.50
 1962 - 40.93
 1961 - 24.53
 1960 - 13.98
 1959 - 51.61

Infantile Death-Rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births

1965 - 200
 1964 - nil
 1963 - nil
 1962 - nil
 1961 - nil
 1960 - nil
 1959 - nil
 1958 - 181.81

Infantile Death-Rate per 1,000 live-births (Legitimate and Illegitimate)

1965 - 5.8
 1964 - nil
 1963 - 34.48
 1962 - 38.04
 1961 - 23.12
 1960 - 13.33
 1959 - 49.68

England and Wales, Infantile Death-Rate per 1,000 live-births

1965 - 19.0
 1964 - 21.3
 1963 - 21.1
 1962 - 21.6
 1961 - 21.4
 1960 - 21.7
 1959 - 22.0

One infant under a year old died compared with none in 1964, 6 in 1963 and 4 in 1962. The child was under one week old.



Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live-births).

5.8

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under one week per 1,000 total live-births).

5.8

Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still-births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births).

34

Perinatal Mortality Rate : England and Wales

26.9

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

OFFICERS :-

Clerk of the Council	R. Woodruff, F.C.C.S.
Engineer and Surveyor	W. Isherwood, A.M.I.Mun.E., A.I.H.M.
Medical Officers of Health	Dr. D.J. Fraser, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. to 5th July.
and	
	Dr. D.P.W. Roberts, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H. from 6th July.
Public Health Inspector	H.L. Field, M.A.P.H.I.

Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratories at Conway and Chester.
The Public Analyst, Chester.

Ambulance. Services provided by the County Council. An ambulance is stationed in Holywell on a 24 hour service.

Other Services Provided by the County Council are :-

Home Help.
Home Nursing.
Domiciliary Midwifery.
Health Visiting.
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation.
Tuberculosis Health Visiting and After Care.
Mental Health Visiting.
Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care.
Antenatal Clinics.
School Clinics and Examination of School Children.
Infant Welfare Clinics.
Vaccination (by arrangement) by Local Medical Practitioners, and by the Medical Officer on request.
Dental Clinics. Care of the aged and provision of residential accommodation.
Anti-polio myelitis Immunisation.
B.C.G. Immunisation against tuberculosis.
Speech Therapy.

Provided by the Regional Hospital Board are :-

Hospital and out-patients clinic facilities.
Tuberculosis clinics and sanatorium accommodation.
Mental Hospital facilities, including clinics.

Treatment Clinics

Situation

Date and Time of Opening

Chest Clinic	Cottage Hospital, Holywell.	Tuesday and Thursdays 9.00 a.m.
School Clinic	The Clinic, Holywell.	Fridays, 1.30 p.m. (by appointment)
Antenatal Clinic	The Clinic, Holywell.	Wednesday morning.
Infant Welfare Clinic	The Clinic, Holywell.	Thursday 1.30 - 4.30 p.m.
Infant Welfare Clinic	The Clinic, Greenfield.	Tuesday 1.30 - 4.30 p.m.
Orthopaedic Clinic	Cottage Hospital, Holywell.	2nd & 4th Fridays 10.0 - 12 noon.

<u>Treatm Clinics</u>	<u>Situation</u>	<u>Date and Times of Opening</u>
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation.	The Clinic, Holywell.	Once monthly 1st Thursday 10.0 a.m.
Ophthalmic Clinic.	The Clinic, Holywell.	2nd and 4th Tuesday at 9.30 a.m.
Dental Clinic.	The Clinic, Holywell.	By Appointment.
Ultra Violet Therapy.	The Clinic, Holywell.	Mondays, Thursdays, 9.30 a.m.
Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic.	The Clinic, Holywell.	Mondays, 1.30 p.m.
Speech Therapy Clinic.	The Clinic, Holywell.	1st and 3rd Tuesdays (morning).
Parentcraft.	The Clinic, Holywell.	Wednesday 2.30 p.m.
Anti-polio myelitis immunisation.	Sessions by arrangement, at the Clinic and in Schools.	
F.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis - Sessions held in schools by arrangement.		

Hospitals.

The provision of all types of hospital accommodation is the responsibility of the Clwyd and Deeside Hospital Management Committee. There are two general hospitals within the Urban Area. "Part 3 Accommodation" is provided at Lluestry General Hospital, and at St. Asaph, for persons temporarily or permanently homeless.

National Assistance (Amendment Act, 1951).
National Assistance Act, 1948 (Section 47).

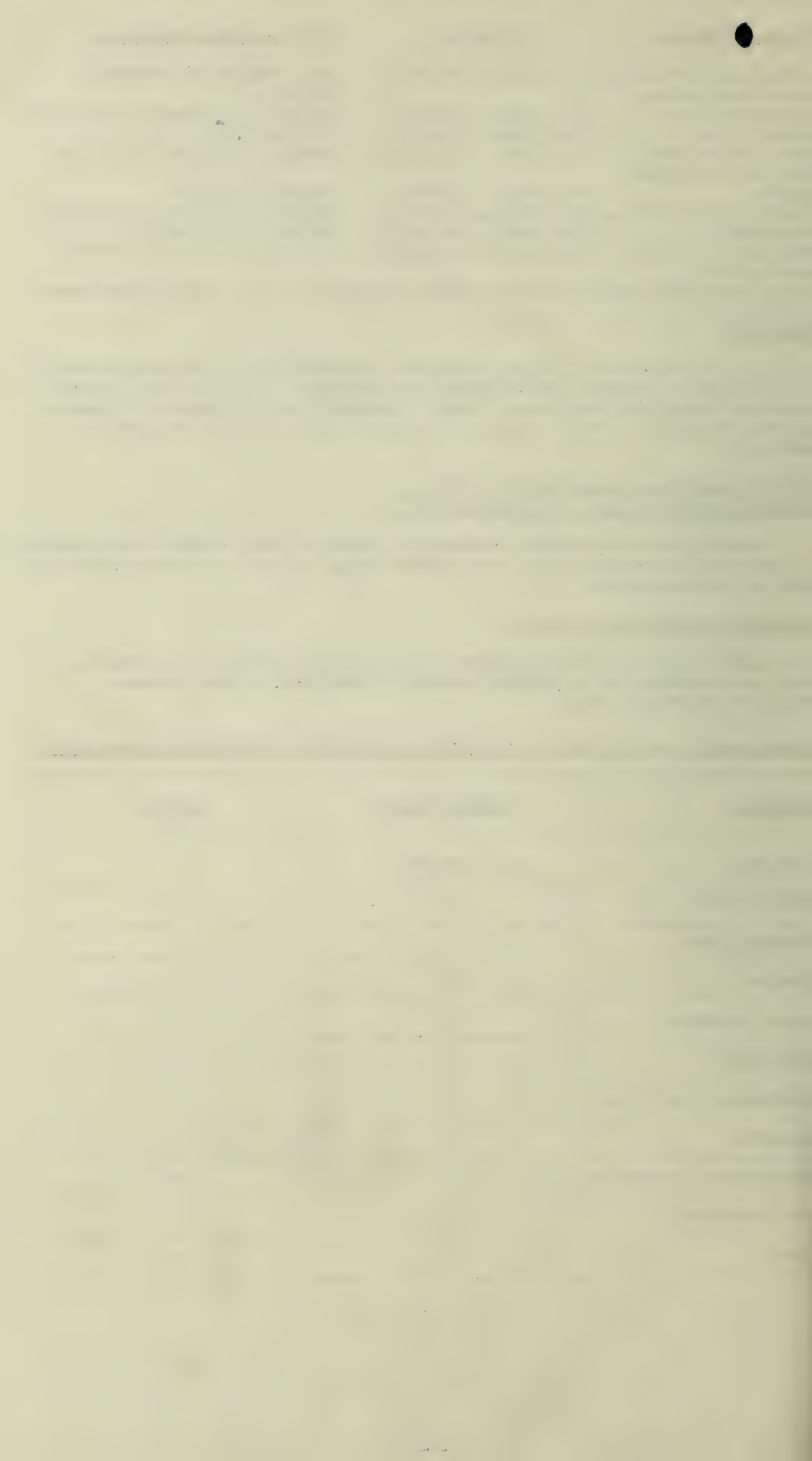
(Removal to some suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention). No cases were dealt with under this heading during the year, but many visits were made in this connection.

Admission to Homes for the Aged

Aged persons requesting admission to Old People's Homes in the County, have to be examined as to physical and mental condition, as such persons should be reasonably mobile.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases, 1965.

<u>Diseases</u>	<u>Cases Notified</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
Influenza	Not Notified	5
Scarlet Fever	5	0
Whooping Cough	11	0
Measles	27	0
Acute Pneumonia	5	4
Erysipelas	2	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	0
Dysentery	0	0
Meningococcal Infection	0	0
Food Poisoning	5	0
Total	55	9



Analysis of Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases 1965

<u>Diseases.</u>	<u>Number of cases notified as having occurred among persons of the ages immediately below specified</u>										
	At all Ages	Under 1 year	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 and over	Age Unknown
Scarlet Fever	5	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	-
Whooping Cough	11	3	1	2	-	2	2	1	-	-	-
Measles	27	3	3	3	4	7	7	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	5	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-

	At all Ages	Under 5 years	5 - 14	15 - 44	45 - 64	65 and over	Age Unknown
Acute Pneumonia	5	1	-	-	-	4	-
Erysipelas	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.	55						

General

Analysis of the figures for 1965, show that there were 27 cases of measles, 11 cases of whooping cough and 5 cases of scarlet fever, these figures are reasonable in relation to previous years. There were 5 cases of food poisoning and each case was investigated but no cause was found for the outbreak. In one case the organism was extremely rare and was only the second case reported in Great Britain in 15 years. The Health Department have worked under great difficulties in investigating the food poisoning outbreaks because of the delay in notification and invariably when the inspector tries to obtain the samples of food this has been disposed of and therefore is not available for Laboratory Analysis.

Brucella Abortus

During the year two outbreaks of brucella infection in milking cows were brought to the notice of the Urban District Council's Health Department as a result of routine sampling of milk carried out by the County Public Health Inspector. In each case the farms were visited by Mr. Field and myself in conjunction with Mr. Lewis the County Public Health Inspector. Arrangements were made for the investigation and isolation of the infected cows and eventually the slaughter of the affected animals. It is of the utmost importance that frequent sampling of milk is carried out to ensure that the public obtain a safe milk supply and it is regrettable that brucella infections are still prevalent in Flintshire and we consider that it is imperative for the Government to make compulsory a Calf Vaccination Programme using S. 19 strain. In the meantime all milk should be pasteurised as the advantages of this process far out-weigh the disadvantages.

Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Anti-Tetanus Vaccination

Vaccination against these diseases is carried out at the local Infant Welfare Clinics and also the General Practitioners Surgeries in the area but we would like to see more infants vaccinated against these diseases. It is disappointing to see that the Smallpox Vaccination response is very poor and we urge all mothers to see that their children are vaccinated before the third year in life. With modern techniques vaccination can be almost painless with no complications.

There were no cases of diphtheria or poliomyelitis in the area in 1965.

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases Notified 1965

There was one new case notified during the year, an old lady of 83 years (pulmonary tuberculosis). I am pleased to say that there were no deaths. In 1964 there were 4 cases notified, and in 1963 there were ten new cases reported. There is no doubt that this disease is being eradicated, but it is important that all new cases are followed up. This work is done normally by the County Council T.B. Health Visitor working in conjunction with the Chest Clinics and we are confident that this arrangement is beneficial in reducing the incidence of this disease and shortening the period of treatment of patients developing this disease.

B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G. Vaccination was offered to all school children, but this programme is normally the responsibility of the Flintshire County Council.

Mass Radiography, 1965

The Mass Radiography Unit of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board visits the district every three weeks and this is most important in detecting early signs of this disease not only tuberculosis but cancer of the lung and heart diseases. It is disappointing that more people do not come forward to make use of the service given free of charge and furthermore no undressing or appointment is necessary and the whole process is over in a few minutes.

The following report is reproduced by the courtesy of the Medical Director of the Mass Radiography Service of the Welsh Hospital Board :-

<u>Circuit Location</u>	<u>No. Examined</u>	<u>No. of visits</u>	<u>Average attendance per visit</u>
Holywell	780	14	55
Mold	942	15	63
Rhyl	2304	18	128
Shotton	714	15	48
	—	—	
	4740	62	
	—	—	

Special Surveys

Courtaulds Limited, Greenfield Works	99
Holywell Textile Mills Limited	41

Camping and Caravan Sites

There are no camping or caravan sites in the Urban District.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no common lodging houses in the area.

Superannuation

During the year four persons were medically examined under the Flintshire County Council's Superannuation Scheme.

SECTIONS C.D. and E. Have been contributed by the Public Health Inspector

SECTION C.

Water Supply. The Central Flintshire Water Board provides a satisfactory supply of water, and we are grateful for the following information from Mr. E.A. Iddon, M.I.Mun.E., M.R.S.H., Engineer and Manager to the Board :-

- (i) The Pen-y-Maes area of Holywell suffered from low pressures at peak periods due to the inadequacy of the old Holywell distribution system.

A new 6" reinforcing main has been laid by the Board at a cost of £1,450 and the troubles have been rectified.

- (ii) After lengthy discussions with the Welsh Regional Hospital Board, that Authority decided on the Water Board's advice to install a 30,000 gallon water tower at the hospital and pay a substantial contribution to the Water Board for a new feeder main.

This work was completed in late April, 1965, and the hospital now have an adequate standby supply for two or three days.

The Water Board have pressed for this step to be taken ever since the (Water) Board's formation in 1964, and now I am pleased to say that the Hospital Authority have given maximum co-operation to safeguard their supply should an emergency arise.

- (iii) An extension of a new 6" main in the Brynford Hill area of Holywell Town will cure the low pressure suffered at times by the higher properties on the hill.

Given below is a typical chemical analysis of water taken in Holywell during the year.

pH	8.9
Colour (Hazen Units)	20
Electrical Conductivity	100
Turbidity	10
Free Carbon Dioxide	-
Alkalinity as (CaCO ₃)	23
Permanent Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	19
Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	42
Oxygen absorbed (4 hrs. 4 27°C)	-
Nitrogen : Free and Saline Ammonia	-
Albuminoid Ammonia	-
Nitrites (NO ₂)	-
Nitrites (NO ₃)	-
Phosphates (P ₂ O ₅)	-
Silicates (SiO ₂)	-
Sulphates (SO ₄)	-
Chlorides (Cl)	14
Metals : Calcium as CaCO ₃	22
Iron (Fe)	-
Magnesium as CaCO ₃	20
Manganese (Mn)	-

Nine samples of mains water were submitted by this department for bacteriological examination, and were satisfactory apart from two samples from a particular tap, from which subsequent samples were satisfactory.

Number of dwelling houses supplied by mains direct to house 2565

Number of dwelling houses supplied by means of standpipe 6

Refuse Collection and Disposal

The regular weekly collection was maintained, using two side loading vehicles and disposal was by means of controlled tipping. Unfortunately, the site used for tipping is rapidly being filled up and enquiries are still being pursued for other sites.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The District is adequately sewered with the exception of the more rural areas. In the latter, septic tanks are used, and it is hoped to soon eradicate the remaining twenty pail closets.

Consultations and negotiations proceeded in connection with the proposed sewage disposal works.

Particulars of Notices and Inspections during the year.

Visits made in connection with public health matters were as follows :-

<u>Nature</u>	<u>Number</u>
Visits and re-visits to premises following complaints	89
No access	24
Inspections under the Housing Acts	624
Refuse collection and disposal	188
Inspections of slaughterhouses	49
Visits to slaughterhouses	309
Visits to food premises	24
Inspections of foodstuffs	36
Water supplies	37
Milk supplies	13
Caravans	46
Infectious Diseases	7
Miscellaneous	41
Interviews	194

Service of Notices

<u>Informal</u>	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Reason for Notices</u>	<u>Result</u>
25	14	Nuisances	Abated

Number of dwelling houses in which repairs were carried out in consequence of informal action - 42.

SECTION D. HOUSING

Early in the year, the Clerk submitted a report to the Council on future housing needs in the District, giving the following details :-

Number of families requiring re-housing following previous action by the Council	73
Number in clearance schemes in 1965 :	41
Number in clearance schemes in 1966 :	71
Number in clearance schemes in 1967 :	26
Anticipated number after 1967 :	100
	—
Total...	311
	—

With redevelopment displacement and general need, a total of four hundred and ninety-four housing units were required. The Council therefore decided to construct a minimum of eighty dwellings each year, for the next five years.

During 1965, the first thirty houses were completed on the new Pen-y-Maes Estate, and work started on a clearance site in Well Street to construct twenty-one flats.

Slum clearance progressed with the declaration of four clearance areas comprising forty-seven houses and the placing of demolition or closing orders on forty houses. From these areas, thirty-one families with a total of eighty-six persons, will require re-housing.

Sixty-three houses were demolished and a total of one hundred and fifty-two individuals in sixty-six families were re-housed from sub-standard property.

SECTION E. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Routine inspections of food premises are being carried out in conjunction with those under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.

There were several complaints from members of the public concerning unsound food and the following action was taken :-

Yeast mould in a carton of cheese.	- manufacturers notified by letter.
Mouldy wrapped loaf.	- warning letters to bakery and retail shop.
Excessive iron and tin content in corned beef.	- warning letter to producers.
Mouldy luncheon sausage.	- warning letter to store concerned.
Doughnut containing charred flour.	- bakery notified.
Biscuits containing charred flour.	- bakery notified.
Lemonade containing unidentifiable specks.	- manufacturers notified.
Packet of tea containing dead "click" beetle.	- warning letter to producers.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND MEAT CONDEMNED

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Number killed.	317	1	2786	687
Number inspected.	317	1	2786	687
Number affected with tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-
Number affected with other diseases.	16	-	17	4
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with other diseases.	5.05	-	0.61	0.58

Most meat condemned was as a result of parasites or abscesses.

One licensed slaughterhouse closed on the 31st March, for extensive improvements, and the other two slaughterhouses continued to operate.

Condemned Food - 1965

Various unsound tinned foods were inspected and disposed of after voluntary surrender, and also a display of frozen foodstuffs that has been ruined by a failure of the refrigerator.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

A start was made on the systematic inspection of premises registered under this Act, and thirty-eight contraventions were reported to owners and occupiers. Only one accident was notified to the department.

Numbers of premises registered :-

Number of persons employed:-

Offices	14	72
Retail shops	90	365
Wholesale shops and warehouses	4	33
Catering establishments	6	21
Fuel storage depots	1	1
	—	—
	115	492 - Males 155
	—	— Females 337

Storage of Petroleum Spirit

Licences were issued in respect of fifteen premises where petroleum spirit is stored. Excellent co-operation is received from the Officers of the County Fire Service, in inspections, and testing of equipment.

Factories I -Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health, 1965.

<u>Premises</u>	<u>M/C Line No.2</u>	<u>No. on Register (3)</u>	<u>Number of Inspections (4)</u>	<u>Written Notices (5)</u>	<u>Occupier Prosecuted (6)</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	1	5	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	2	29	5	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers premises).	3	-	-	-	-
Total		34	5	-	-

Cases in which defects were found.

No. of cases in which defects were found	No. of cases in which defects were found	Number of cases in which defects were found				W/C	Defects
		From	To	By	At		
		10.1.	10.2.	10.3.	10.4.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	of cases in 10.1.
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	of cases in 10.2.
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	of cases in 10.3.
-	-	-	-	-	-	7	of cases in 10.4.
-	-	-	-	-	-	8	of cases in 10.5.
-	-	-	-	-	-	9	of cases in 10.6.
-	-	-	-	-	-	10	of cases in 10.7.
-	-	-	-	-	-	11	of cases in 10.8.
-	-	-	-	-	-	12	of cases in 10.9.
-	-	-	-	-	-	13	of cases in 10.10.

Station for 10.1. Part VII. Section 10.1.

Notes: There was no notification of defects in the 10.1. Urban Area.

